

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Previously Presented): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:
  - a first substrate and a second substrate;
  - an insulating layer on a first side of the first substrate;
  - a light emitting structure including a light emitting layer on the insulating layer;
  - a protective layer of an inorganic material on the light emitting structure;
  - a thin film transistor (TFT) array structure including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a second side of the first substrate, wherein the first side is opposite to the second side;
  - a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate; and
  - a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate, whereby the light emitting structure shares the first substrate with the TFT array structure.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Original): The LCD of claim 1, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.
4. (Original): The LCD of claim 3, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthelate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).
5. (Currently Amended): A liquid crystal display (LCD) comprising:
  - a first substrate and a second substrate;
  - an organic light emitting element formed by interposing a first insulating layer on a first surface of the first substrate, wherein the first insulating layer is formed of an inorganic insulating material and the organic light emitting element is disposed in a region including a display region;
  - a second insulating layer and a protective layer formed over an entire surface of the organic light emitting element;
  - a thin film transistor (TFT) array element including thin film transistors and pixel

electrodes on a second surface of the first substrate, wherein the first surface is opposite to the second surface;

a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and

a liquid crystal layer formed between the first substrate and the second substrate, whereby the organic light emitting element shares the first substrate with the TFT array element.

6. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the organic light emitting element comprises a first electrode, an organic light emitting layer, and a second electrode.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

9. (Original): The LCD of claim 5, further comprising color filter layers between the second substrate and the common electrode.

10. (Original): The LCD of claim 8, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN), or polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

11. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming an inorganic insulating layer on a first side of a first substrate;

forming a light emitting structure including a light emitting layer on the inorganic insulating layer, wherein the light emitting structure is disposed in a region including a display region;

forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array structure including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a second side of the first substrate, wherein the first side is opposite to the second side; and

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, whereby the light emitting structure shares the first substrate with the TFT array structure.

12. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 11, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:

- forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and
- forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

13. (Original): The method of claim 12, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

- forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;
- forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and
- forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

14. (Original): The method of claim 11, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

15. (Original): The method of claim 11, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

16. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array element including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a first surface of a first substrate;
- forming a first insulating layer of an inorganic material on a second surface of the first substrate;
- forming a light emitting element including a light emitting layer on the first insulating layer, wherein the first surface is opposite to the second surface and the light emitting element is disposed in a region including a display region; and
- forming a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, whereby the organic light emitting element shares the first substrate with the TFT array element.

17. (Original): The method of claim 16, further comprising forming black matrices, color filter

layers, and a common electrode on a surface of the second substrate.

18. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 16, wherein forming the light emitting layer comprises:

- forming an organic light emitting element on the first insulating layer; and
- forming a second insulating layer on the organic light emitting element.

19. (Original): The method of claim 18, wherein forming the organic light emitting element comprises:

- forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;
- forming a hole transport layer, an organic light emitting layer, and an electron transport layer on the first electrode in order; and
- forming a second electrode on the electron transport layer.

20 – 21. (Canceled)

22. (Currently Amended): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

- a first substrate having a first surface and a second surface, wherein the first surface is opposite to the second surface, the first surface has a driving element, and the second surface has a light emitting structure disposed in a region including a display region;

- a second substrate confronting and spaced apart from the first surface of the first substrate; and

- a liquid crystal material interposed between the first substrate and the second substrate, wherein a first insulating layer is interposed between the second surface of the first substrate and the light emitting structure, and the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

23. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure is a light emitting diode.

24. (Previously Presented): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the light emitting structure comprises:

a first electrode disposed on the first insulating layer;  
an organic film layer disposed on the first electrode; and  
a second electrode disposed on the organic film layer.

25. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic film layer comprises:

a hole transport layer;  
an organic light emitting layer; and  
an electron transport layer.

26. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiophene.

27. (Original): The LCD of claim 24, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

28. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, further comprising thin film transistors disposed on the surface of the first substrate.

29. (Original): The LCD of claim 22, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

30. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a first insulating layer on a first surface of a first substrate;  
forming a light emitting structure on the first insulating layer, the light emitting structure disposed in a region including a display region;  
forming a thin film transistor array on a second surface of the first substrate;  
bonding the first substrate to a second substrate such that a surface of the first substrate is spaced apart from and confronts the second substrate; and  
disposing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate, wherein the light emitting structure shares the first substrate with the thin film transistor array, and the first and second substrates perform an additional function of polarization.

31. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

32. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 30, wherein the forming the light emitting structure comprises:

- forming a first electrode on the first insulating layer;
- forming an organic film layer on the first electrode; and
- forming a second electrode on the organic film layer.

33. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein forming the organic film layer comprises:

- forming a hole transport layer;
- forming an organic light emitting layer; and
- forming an electron transport layer.

34. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) or polyalkylthiophene.

35. (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

36. (Original): The method of claim 30, further comprising forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on the surface of the first substrate.

37. (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are comprised of an organic material.

38. (Currently Amended): A liquid crystal display (LCD) device comprising:

- a first substrate and a second substrate;
- a first insulating layer on a first surface of the first substrate;
- a light emitting structure formed on the first insulating layer, the light emitting structure including:

a first electrode over the first surface of the first substrate,  
an organic layer on the first electrode,  
a second electrode on the organic layer,  
a thin film protective layer of an inorganic material on the light emitting structure;  
a thin film transistor (TFT) array structure including thin film transistors and pixel electrodes on a second surface of the first substrate, wherein the first surface is opposite to the second surface;  
a common electrode formed on a surface of the second substrate; and  
a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and the second substrate,  
whereby the light emitting structure shares the first substrate with the TFT array structure.

39. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate perform an additional function of polarization.

40. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 38, wherein the first substrate and the second substrate are composed of an organic material.

41. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 40, wherein the organic material is any one of polycarbonate, polyimide, polyethersulphone (PES), polyacrylate (PAR), polyethylenenaphthalate (PEN), and polyethyleneterephthalate (PET).

42. (Cancelled)

43. (Previously Presented): The LCD device of claim 42, wherein the light emitting structure further includes a protective layer on the second electrode.

44. (Currently Amended): A method for fabricating a liquid crystal display (LCD) device, comprising:

forming a first insulating layer on a first surface of a first substrate;  
forming a light emitting structure on the first insulating layer in a region including a display region, wherein forming the light emitting structure includes:

forming a first electrode over the first surface of the first substrate,  
forming an organic layer on the first electrode,  
forming a second electrode on the organic layer,  
forming a thin film transistor (TFT) array structure including thin film transistors and a pixel electrode on a second surface of the first substrate, wherein the first surface is opposite to the second surface; and  
providing a liquid crystal layer between the first substrate and a second substrate,  
whereby the light emitting structure shares the first substrate with the TFT array structure.

45. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the light emitting structure comprises fabricating a light emitting diode.

46. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein forming the organic layer comprises:

forming a hole transport layer;  
forming an organic light emitting layer; and  
forming an electron transport layer.

47. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 46, wherein the organic light emitting layer comprises any one of Alq3 (tris-8-hydroxyquinolinato aluminum), BeBq (bis-benzo-quinolinato-berellium), PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) and polyalkylthiophene.

48. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first electrode is indium tin oxide.

49. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 44, wherein the first substrate is a polarizer comprised of an organic material.

50. (Cancelled)

51. (Previously Presented): The method of claim 51, wherein forming the light emitting structure further includes forming a protective layer disposed on the second electrode.



52. (Previously Presented): The LCD of claim 1, wherein the insulation layer includes  $\text{SiO}_2$  or  $\text{SiNx}$ .

53. (Previously Presented): The LCD of claim 1, wherein the protective layer includes  $\text{SiOx}$  or  $\text{IOx}$ .